The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Wholeson the state of the Union, (Mr. Bocoox, of Virginia, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill of the House to provide for the establishment of a railroad and communication between the Atlantic States

telegraphic communication between the Atlantic States and the Pacific ocean, and for other purposes.

Mr. CHASTAIN addressed the committee in regard to the acquisition of Cuba. In his opinion the time had arrived when the great interests of this country demanded that Cuba should change hands. This was demanded by our social, commercial, agricultural, and political interests. Notwithstanding this, he was aware that this proposition would be dissented from and opposed in certain quarters with all the real displayed in days long past and upon a more recent occasion. Opposition was past and upon a more recent occasion. Opposition was made to the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, to the annexation of Texas, and to the acquirement of Califor nia and New Mexico. Those who supported these mea-sures looked with pride to the glorious results which had attended them, while those who so vainly opposed them wondered at the progress the country had made, and the prosperity resulting from each of these acquisitions, the and importance of which had been so clearly dis cerned and so universally acknowledged.

Having urged various reasons for the acquisition of Cuba, he said that if Spain should refuse a liberal sur for that island she would have to take the consequences Necessity demanded the sacrifice on her part, and that sacrifice would redound to the benefit of the whole hu man family. He ardently hoped that those to whom was entrusted our diplomacy with Spain would direct their attention at once to the acquisition of Cuba, and that they would call upon that Government to name he terms, and, if within the bounds of any thing like reason, he trusted they would accept them; if not, he hoped they would make Spain the most liberal proposition. and if they should be refused by that Power and nothing else would do, as a matter of self-preservation he was for an undisguised, open war, and for taking Cuba by

Mr. CARUTHERS then asked and obtained leave to print a speech in favor of a donation of lands to the Iron Railroad Company and on the subject of the public lands generally, and arguing to show that they should be ceded to the States in which they lie. The committee then rose.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. UPHAM, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a joint resolution for the adjustment of the accounts of John D. Colmesnil; which was read twice and committed. Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on the District of Co

lumbia, made an adverse report on the memorial of J. C. F. Salomon, asking a charter for a company to supply the cities of Washington and Georgetown with pure an wholesome water.

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill t amend an act entitled "An act to establish an auxiliary watch for the protection of public and private property in the city of Washington," approved August 23, 1842; which was twice read and committed. [The bill provides that the annual compensation of the

auxiliary guard shall be \$600, commencing with the 1st July, 1854.] Also, from the same committee, reported a bill autho

rizing the Washington Gas Light Company to increase their capital stock to \$150,000; which was read twice Mr. HAMILTON, from the same committee, reported

bill grauting certain additional powers to the Corporation of Washington; which was read twice and committed. Also, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Wm. G. Howison; which was read twice and committed.

Also, from the same committee, made an adverse re port on the petition of 160 citizens of Niagara county, New York, for an act to remunerate Solomon Northrup for his services as a slave; also to punish kidnapping, and to allow all persons, irrespective of race or color, to testify as witnesses in the courts of the United States. Mr. SEYMOUR, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States; which

was read twice and recommitted. [The bill relates to frauds on the pension office.]
Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, from the same cor mittee, reported back, without amendment, Senate bill for the relief of the legal representatives of the late Thos.

Chapman, formerly Collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., with the recommendation that it pass; and it was Also, from the same committee, made an adverse report on the petition of citizens of the city of Erie, Pennsylva-nia, for the establishment of a United States Court at that

Mr. PARKER, from the same committee, made an adverse raport on the petition of Joshus Shaw and others for a change in the present system of surveying the pub

Mr. CUTTING, from the same committee, made adcitizens of Wisconsin against property in man; on the petition of Isaac Burr and others, of New York, against paying for the Amistad negroes; on petitions asking the repeal of the fugitive slave law; on petitions for the better protection of the rights of citizens; on petitions for the abolition of slavery; and on numerous other petitions hav-ing reference to the subject of slavery.

Also, from the same committee, reported back, with an

amendment, Senate bill to provide for the accommodation of the courts of the United States in the district of Massa

Mr. DRUM, from the Committee on Revolutionar, Claims, reported bills of the following titles, which wer read twice and committed : A bill for the relief of the heirs of Capt. Nehemiah

A bill for the relief of the heirs of Capt. Matthew Jack A bill for the relief of the widow and children of Ezra Chapman, deceased.

A bill for the relief of the heirs and legal represents tives of Jos. Savage, deceased. Also, from the same committee, made adverse report

on the petition of the legal representatives of Tarpley White, deceased, and on the petition of Wm. V. Heard, of Washington county, Maryland.

Mr. CORWIN, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Park, deceased; and

a bill for the relief of Wm. A. Duer, John Duer, and Be verly Robinson, Trustees of the estate of Sarah Alexanwidow of Major Gen. Wm. Alexander, commonly known as Lord Stirling; which were read twice and con Mr. CROCKER, from the Committee on Revolutionar

Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Lot Hall, deceased, and a bill for the relief of the legal rep resentatives of Henry Hoffman; which were read twice Mr. HILLYER, from the Committee on Private Land

Claims, reported a bill for the relief of John Rice Jone deceased; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, from the same committee reported back the following Senate bills, with the recon ndation that they pass, and they were committed: A bill confirming a certain land claim in Louisia known as the Fleurian claim.

A bill authorizing a patent to be issued to Peter Por cin for certain lands therein described. A bill for the relief of Conrad Wheat, jr. or his legal

representatives. A bill for the relief of the heirs and representatives Urish Prewitt, deceased.

A bill for the relief of Richard King.

Mr. WESTBROOK, from the same committee, reported back, without amendment, Senate bill to confirm the claim of Dusuan de la Croix to a lot of land therein de scribed, with the recommendation that it pass; and it was

Mr. NICHOLS, from the same committee, reported bill for the relief of Robt. F. McGuire and Louisa, his wife, late Louisa Larny; which was committed. Mr. ORR, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made

an adverse report on the resolution of the House directing an inquiry into the expediency of the passage of a law for the payment of claims arising out of the Black

Also, an adverse report on the petition of James M. Coleman and his wife, Cherokees, asking that the provisions of the law of July 29, 1848, for the benefit of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, might be extended to the Cherokees of Tennessee

Mr. BALL, from the same committee, reported back without amendment Senate bill for the relief of the legal representatives of James Erwin, of Arkansas, and other with a favorable recommendation; and it was committed.

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill for indemnifying Moses D. Hogan for cattle destroyed by the

Indians in 1842: which was committed. Mr. GREENWOOD, from the same committee, made a adverse report on the petition of John Johnston. Also, from the same committee, reported back with an amendment Senate bill for the relief of Wm. Senna Fac-

tor: and the bill and amendment were committed

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, the guano islands, or, by removing the existing restricted back Senate bill for the relief of Richard M. tions upon American vessels engaged in the guano trade on, George Wright, and the widow of Marvin W with the recommendation that it pass; and it was Also, from the same committee, reported back Senate

bill for the relief of the heirs and representatives of Col Alexander G. Morgan, with the recommendation that i do not pass; and it was laid on the table.

do not pass; and it was laid on the table.

Also, from the same committee, made an adverse report on the petition of Lieut. Edward Cantwell.

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill granting the same pay to officers of the army who served in New Mexico as was granted by the act of September 28, 1850, to officers of like grade serving in Oregon and California; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. McDOUGALL, from the same committee, reported

a bill for the relief of Lieut. Geo. H. Paige, of the United States army, and a joint resolution for the relief of Brevet Capt. J. H. Lendrum, of the United States army; which were read twice and committed.

Mr. BOCOCK, from the Committee on Naval Affairs,

reported back Senate bill for the relief of Thomas Pember and Senate bill for the relief of Samuel Mickum, with the recommendation that they do not pass; and they

Also, from the same committee, reported back Senate bill for the relief of Passed Midshipmen George P. Welsh and Clark H. Wells, with the recommendation that it pass : and it was committed. Also, from the same committee, reported a bill to re organize the navy of the United States; which was or

lered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. MACDONALD, from the same committee, reported back the following Senate bills, with the recomme

that they pass, and they were committed:
A bill for the relief of Thomas Marston Taylor. A bill for the relief of Purser Francis B. Stockton A bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of th flicers and seamen of the United States schooner Grampus, who were lost in that vessel in March

Mr. ELLISON, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made adverse reports on the petitions of Mary Chesly and Mary Blakeney.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, from the same commit

e, made an adverse report on the petition of Elizabeth

Martin.

Mr. DENT, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made adverse reports on the petitions of John Russell and Mary R. Adrain.

Also, from the same committee, reported back Senate bill for the relief of Andrew J. Dickerhoff, with a favor able recommendation; and it was committed. Also, from the same committee, reported bills of the

following titles, which were read twice and committed: A bill to provide a pension for Oliver Brown, of Chemung county, in the State of New York. A bill to provide a pension for Edmund Mitchell, of Carroll county, in the State of Kentucky.

A bill to provide a pension for G. W. Torrants.

Mr. VAIL, from the same committee, reported bills of the following titles, which were read twice and com-

A bill for the relief of James Butler. A bill for the relief of Jno. H. Hicks, of Indiana. A bill for the relief of John Brown, second, of New fampshire.

A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anne W. Angus, widow

the late Capt. Angus, of the United States navy.
A bill for the relief of Betsey Nash. A bill for the relief of Thos. Ellis.

A bill for the relief of Charlotte S. Westcott. Also, from the same committee, made adverse reports the petitions of Lydia Prather; of Louisa J. Brown and Jas. H. Casey; of Harvey Thompson; of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature in behalf of Lenox Rea of Phebe Marvin, of New York: of Frederick W. Mille Erie county, Pennsylvania; and of Jno. Campbell. Mr. STUART, of Ohio, from the same committee, made adverse reports on the petitions of Ezekiel Hook, of citi-

zens of Michigan for an extension of the pension laws and of Peter H. Willett. Also, from the same committee, reported back, with an amendment, Senate bill for the relief of Lavinia Taylor and the bill and amendment were committed.

Also, from the same committee, reported back Senate bill for the relief of Amos Knapp, with the recommendation that it do not pass; and it was laid on the table.

Mr. EDMANDS, from the same committee, made ad verse reports on the petitions of Chester Parish, of Eunice Morrison, of Orange Mansfield, of Henry Welch, and of Horatio Seymour.

Also, from the same committee, reported bills for the

of Thos. Bronaugh, of Anna E. Cock, and of Abraham Ansman; which were read twice and committed. Mr. PRESTON, from the Committee on Roads and Ca nals, reported a bill to provide for taking charge of the Louisville and Portland Canal and to prevent the same from falling into bad repair; which was read twice and

Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Patents, report ed a bill for the benefit of Francis Pettit Smith: which was read twice and committed.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on the Library

submitted a report relative to the incomplete contract for furnishing books; which was ordered to be printed. Also, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Titian R. Peale; which was read twice and com-Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee of Ways and

verse reports on the petition of citizens of Ionia county, Means, made an adverse report on the petition of Shear-Michigan, praying Congress to prohibit the internal slave jashub Spooner for remission of duty on copperplates. cock and others, asking Congress to prohibit the sale of House bill to authorize and direct the payment of certain slaves for debts due the United States; on the petition of moneys into the Treasury of the State of California moneys into the Treasury of the State of California which were collected into the ports of said State as a revenue upon imports since the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, and prior to the admission of said State into the Union, with a recommendation that it do not pass; and it Mr. MILLER, from the Committee of Claims, made

adverse reports on the petitions of Stephen Warren, of Woodbury and Foster, and of Samuel Holgate. Mr. LETCHER, from the same committee, made ad

verse reports on the petitions of John Wilson, of Joseph D. Ward, and of James B. Estes, of Wisconsin. Also, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Sylvester Humphrey and the heirs of Alexander Humphrey, deceased.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Commerce, re ported back, with an amendment, Senate bill for the com pensation of James W. Low and others for the capture of the British private armed schooner Ann, during the ate war with Great Britain; and the bill and amendmen

were committed. Also, from the same committee, reported a bill t amond the "act requiring foreign regulations of com-merce to be laid annually before Congress," approved 16th August, 1842, and for other purposes; which was read twice and recommitted.

Also, from the same committee, reported back Senate Also, from the same committee, but of Georgia, a port of bill making Brunswick, in the State of Georgia, a port of bill making Brunswick, and it was committed. entry, and for other purposes; and it was committed.

Also, from the same committee, reported back Senate
bill constituting San Pedro, in the State of California, a port of entry and delivery; which was read twice and Mr. NICHOLS, from the Committee on Private Land

laims, reported a bill for the relief of A. B. Brown, o Louisiana; which was read twice and committed. Mr. WENTWORTH, of Massachusetts, from the Com mittee on Commerce, reported bills of the following titles, which were read twice and committed: A bill making appropriations for the repair, preserva

tion, and completion of certain public works heretofor commenced under the authority of law. A bill for the relief of Jacob McClellan.

a bill for the relief of Nathaniel Goddard and others Mr. DUNBAR, from the same committee, reported bac the following Senate bills, and they were committed:

A bill to amend an act making appropriations for the mprovement of certain harbors and rivers, approved August 30, 1852, with an amendment.

A bill to establish a port of delivery at Lake Port, of Lake Pontchartrain, and for other purposes. A resolution for the relief of the owners of the steam Mr. HARLAN, of Ohio, from the same committee, re

orted back the following Senate bills, with a reco endation that they pass, and they were committed : A bill to extend the limits of the collection district Milwaukie, in Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

A bill to constitute Keckuck and Dubuque, in Iowa ports of delivery, with an amendment,

A resolution for the relief of the owners of the brig Kate Boyd," with an amendment. Mr. HENN, from the Committee on Public Lands, ade an adverse report on the petitions of Geo. Messer

smith. On motion of Mr. STANTON, from the Committee of the Judiciary, were discharged from the further consi deration of sundry petitions to elect postmasters and it behalf of colored citizens; and they were laid on the

Also, from the same committee, reported back House bill for the more effectual prosecution of land clai longing to the United States, with the recommendation that it do not pass; and it was laid on the table. Mr. DRUM, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Capt. J. Davis; and it was committed.

THE GUANO TRADE. Mr. RIDDLE, by consent, presented the memorial of two thousand citizens of the State of Delaware, praying the Government to effect some arrangement with Peru by which, for a just and proper equivalent, the Peruvian Government will either cede to the United States one of

tions upon American vessels engaged in the guano trade place the trade in that article upon a more just and libe On motion of Mr. R., the memorial was referred to a se

Mr. HAVEN, by consent, in pursuance of notice, intro-duced a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for recording the conveyances of vessels, and for other purposes," approved July 29, 1850; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE. All the Senate bills on the Speaker's table (heing a large number) were then taken up, read twice, and referred to appropriate committees.

And the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1854.

IN SENATE. Immediately after the reading of the Journal a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the death of the Hon. John FRYATT SNODGRASS,

a member of that body from the State of Virginia, and the proceedings of the House thereon. Whereupon Mr. MASON, of Virginia, rose and delivered an appropriate eulogy upon the character of the deceased, which he concluded by offering the following

resolutions: Resolved, That the Senate receives with sincere regret the announcement of the death of the Hon. John Fryart Snorgass, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Virginia, and tenders to the relatives of the de-

ceased the assurance of its sympathy under the bereavement they have sustained.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to transmit to the family of Mr. Snodgrass a certified copy of

the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, (as a mark of respect for the memory of the deeased,) That the Senate do now adjourn. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

enate adjourned.

The following is the select committee on the memorial of two thousand citizens of the State of Delaware, praying the Government to effect some arrangement with Peru by which, for a just and proper equivalent, the Peruvian Government will either cede to the United States one of the guano islands, or, by removing the existing restrictions upon American vessels engaged in the guano trade, place the trade in that article upon a more just and liberal commercial basis: Mr. Riddle, of Delaware; Mr. Goode, of Virginia; Mr. Smith, of New York; Mr. Ashe, of North Carolina; Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts; Mr. TROUT, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Sollers, of Maryland.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SESSION. The SPEAKER stated that the first business in order was the motion made this day two weeks by Mr. Wal-BRIDGE, to suspend the rules so as to enable him to offer the following resolution :

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives adjourn their respective Houses sine die on Monday, the 3d of July next, at 12 o'clock meridian. Mr. ORR said that, as the resolution was one of some

importance, with a view of having a full House, he would move that there be a call of the House. The motion was agreed to.

The roll was accordingly called, when one hundred and thirty-eight members answered to their names. All fur-

ther proceedings under the call were then dispensed with. The question then being on the motion to suspend the Mr. ORR gave notice that, should it prevail, he would move to amend the resolution so as to fix Wednesday, the 9th of August, as the day of adjournment.

Mr. HOUSTON hoped the gentleman from New York would modify his resolution so as to provide for the termination of the session on the 15th of August. Mr. HILLYER gave notice that, should the motion to uspend the rules be agreed to, he would move to amend the resolution so as to terminate the present session on the first Monday in August next, and fix the permanent meeting of Congress hereafter on the third Monday in October, instead of the first Monday in December. The question was then taken on the motion to suspend the rules, and it was decided in the affirmative by the

following vote: Yeas 104, nays 38. The resolution now being before the House— Mr. WALBRIDGE moved to amend it so as to make the 17th of July the day on which the session shall ter-

Mr. ORR moved the following as a substitute for th Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives adjourn their respective Houses on Monday, August 14, as

Mr. ORR said that should his amendment be adopted they would have two months in which to finish the public business; and he believed that that would be ample time in which to discose of all the business upon which it was necessary for them to act. He yielded the floor tempo

Mr. HAVEN, who said that he desired to offer a substitute for the resolution, viz. the resolution which had already passed the Senate providing for a recess from July until October. The Senate had kindly offered this proposition to the House. It was to some extent ex gration their part; for the business here in reference to the appropriation bills was such that the Senate would have a right to complain, if the House should undertake to send them a new proposition, that they would not have the time they ought to have to act on those bills. If, however, the House would take the resolution of the Senate, they could not complain. If they would fix a time for adjournment, his word for it the necessary work would be done. He was inclined to think the House had got into that condition of demoralization, so to speak, that they would not do any effective or valuable service until they should have separated and come together

again at some future day.

The SPEAKER stated that it would not be in order for the gentleman to move, as a substitute, the resolution which had passed the Senate, there being an express rule prohibiting it. Besides, the gentleman was only occu

pying the floor temporarily.

Mr. HAVEN hoped the gentleman from South Carolina would not avail himself of the rules so as to cut off Mr. ORR said that the principal inducement upon his mind to vote for a suspension of the rules was to take up the proposition of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Walbridge,) with a view of avoiding the resolution of

the Senate. He was opposed to the proposition that Congress should take a recess; it was unprecedented in the history of this Government; and he could not yield the floor to the gentleman from New York so as to enable im to offer a proposition which he desired to defeat. He then temporarily yielded the floor to-Mr. HILLYER, who desired to effer the following as

substitute for the original resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives adjourn their respective Houses on the first Monday in August; and that hereafter the day appointed by law for the assembling of Congress shall be the third Monday in October of each year, instead of the first Monday in December. Mr. ORR submitted that the substitute would not b

n order, as, if adopted, it would require the resolution to go to the President for his signature.

The SPEAKER so decided. It was competent for the two Houses to fix a day of adjournment, but it was not competent for them, without the sanction of the President, to change the time of the annual meeting of

Mr. McMULLEN thought that if they would go to work, as they ought to do, they could transact more busi-ness than by getting up resolutions for an adjournment of the session. His plan was to go to work, and, when they should have disposed of all the public business requiring action, they could then adjourn.

Mr. ORR then demanded the previous question, which

was not seconded: Ayes 52, noes not counted.

Mr. HAVEN said that he had as strong a desire as any Mr. HAVEN said that he had as strong a desire as any other member to see the business of the country properly transacted. He was willing to make any personal sacri-fice to accomplish this; but he was impressed with the idea that if they should sit here they would keep the

country in turmoil, without doing it any service. He

thought the proposition of the Senate was right, just, and fair, and that the House should take them at their Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, said that he desired to suggest Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, said that he desired to suggest to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Oan) the propriety of modifying his resolution so as to fix the day of adjournment on the first day of August next. If he would propose that day, instead of the 14th of August, he should vote in favor of the resolution. He was epposed to a recess, and he believed the whole country was against it. There was in his opinion ample time to do

the business before Congress by the first day of August; and he hoped that day, or some earlier day, might be Mr. HENN desired to know whether, if the Senate resolution should be adopted, members would not be entitled to their pay during the recess? He understood that such as the construction of the Comptroller of the Treasury.
Mr. HAVEN said that he would not vote for the resolution if it carried pay. A similar question was raised in the Legislature of his State, and it was decided that a

for pay there as any where.

Mr. CAMPBELL suggested that, if it was the intention of the gentleman to offer the resolution of the Senate, he

Resolved, (the Senate concurring.) That the Presid at of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representative adjourn their respective Houses on the 4th day of July next at 12 o'clock M until the third Monday in October next: Pro-eided, That no per diem compensation shall be drawn by members of the House and Senate for such recess.

Mr. DISNEY deemed the whole subject as premature, ill-considered, and out of place. Members were sent here to transact the public business, and not to consult their

own pleasure and convenience.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, opposed the substitute of Mr. HAVEN, being against a recess, which he said was unprecedented and wrong in itself. He was in favor of fixing a day for an adjournment of the session.

Mr. EWING did not believe that they would gain any thing by remaining here until August.

Mr. HILLYER then moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which motion was disagreed to: Yeas 56,

nays 97.

Mr. KEITT desired that the day of adjournment should be postponed long enough to enable the House to do all duties pertinent to this session. The Democratic party, as he understood it, came into power upon a platform of principles, many of which had not yet been carried out. [Great laughter.] He desired to give that party an op-portunity to carry out its principles, one of which was a modification of the tariff. Unless, said he, parties in this country be a mere juggle; unless principles be mere jug-gler's balls, tossed about with a view of ensnaring the people, it should be the object of parties to carry out the principles which they have enunciated. The Democratic party came into power planting itself, as to one principarty came into power planting itself, as to one principle, upon the doctrine of free trade. He desired to give that party an opportunity to carry out its principles that party as he was that gentlemen should go home to and, desirous as he was that gentlemen should go home to their constituents, and that each party and each subdivision of party should have time to meet all the respons bilities entailed upon them by their acts, still he desired that parties should be purified, and that each party should come up to the programme of principles which it had enunciated. With the view of giving the Democratic party, who had a large majority in the House, a full and fair opportunity to do what it had always intended to do, he would move to fix as the day of adjournment the 14th of September—he did not know what day of the week it came upon. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER stated that the amendment was not in

Mr. HAMILTON then moved the previous question

which was seconded, and under its operation the amendment of Mr. WALBRIDGE was disagreed to. The question was then taken on the substitute of Mr. Haven, and it was also disagreed to: Yeas 46, nays 110. The substitute of Mr. Orr (to close the session on August 14th) was then agreed to: Ayes 71, noes 69. Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the resolution as amended be laid on the table; which motion was negatived

The resolution as amended on motion of Mr. ORR

was then agreed to by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Abererombie, Aiken, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Barry, Bell, Bocock, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Bugg, Caruthers, Chamberlain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Corwin, Cox, Curtis, Cutting, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dowdell, Drum, Dunbar, Edmundson, T. D. Eliot, J. M. Elliott, Ellison, English, Etheridge, Gamble, Greenwood, Hamilton, Andrew J. Harlan, Hastings, Hendricks, Hiester, Hill, Houston, Johnson, George W. Jones, J. G. Jones, Kidwell, Latham, Lindley, Maedonald, Maxwell, May, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Morrison, Nichols, Olds, Orr, Phelps, Ready, Robbins, Ruffin, Russell, Shaw, Singleton, Skelton, Gerrit Smith, Samuel A. Smith, Wm. Smith, William R. Smith, George W. Smyth, Frederick P. Stanton, A. H. Stephens, Hestor L. Stevens, Stratton, Straub, J. L. Taylor, Trout, Walbridge, Warren, D. B. Wright, and Hendrick B. Wright—82.

NAYS—Messrs. Appleton, Ashe, Ball, Belcher, Benson, G. Davis, Dawson, Dowdell, Drum, Dunbar, Edmunds

NAYS-Messrs. Appleton, Ashe, Ball, Belcher, Benson, NAIS—Messrs. Appleton, Ashe, Ball, Belcher, Benson, Boyce, Campbell, Carpenter, Caskie, Chandler, Cook, Crocker, Dick, Disney, Everhart, Ewing, Fuller, Giddings, Goode, Goodrich, Aaron Harlan, Haven, Henn, Hillyer, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Ingersoll, Roland Jones, Keitt, Knox, Lamb, Letcher, Lindsley, McCulloh, McDougall, McMullen, Mace, Mayall, Millson, Morgan, Murray, Norton, A. Oliver, Parker, Pennington, Bishop Perkins, John Porkins, Powell, Preston, Pickles, Parker, Pennington, Bishop Perkins, John Porkins, Powell, Preston, Princel Processer, Pennington, Bishop Perkins, John Porkins, Powell, Preston, Princel Prince Pringle, Puryear, Riddle, David Ritchie, Thomas Ritchey, Rogers, Sabin, Seward, Shannon, Andrew Stuart, N. G. Taylor, Thurston, Upham, Vail, Walley, Israel Washburn, Tappan Wentworth, and Westbrook—68.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to suspend the rules so as to enable him to submit the following resolution: Resolved, That from and after this day, until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of the meeting of the House of Re-presentatives shall be 11 o'clock A. M.

And the question being taken, the motion to suspend the rules was disagreed to: Yeas 78, nays 45-two-thirds not voting in favor thereof.
On motion of Mr. MILLER, of Indiana, Senate bill to scertain and adjust the titles to certain lands in the State of Indiana was taken from the Speaker's table twice, and referred to the Committee on Private

Land Claim Mr. HILLYER moved to suspend the rules so as to enable him to introduce a bill to change the day for the annual assembling of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in November. Pending which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1854. IN SENATE.

Mr. WELLER presented resolutions of the Legislature of California in favor of the bill to organize the Territory of Nebraska, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to vote for the same. [The resolutions set forth "that all suits involving inestigations of personal freedom and title to slaves shall be decided by the local tribunals of the States or Territories, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court o the United States; that the provisions of the Constitution in relation to fugitives from service shall be faithfully

executed in organized Territories, as well as in the States, and that they ought to be rigidly enforced in both. Mr. Weller expressed the gratification he felt in pre-senting the above resolutions to the Senate under the cirumstances of the case. The resolutions were adopted by one among the most decisive votes on record, that of the House being only ten dissenting voices and that of the Senate seven. He moved that they lie on the table

and be printed; which was ordered accordingly.

Mr. GWIN presented resolutions from the same in favor of cheap ocean postage, setting forth that it is the true policy of every National Government to procure for its citizens the advantages of regular and cheap correspon ence with foreign countries, and that the establishment by all maritime nations of a uniform rate of ocean postage reduced to the lowest sum practicable tends to and extend the blessings of commerce and civilization, and to secure the peace of the world.

Numerous memorials and petitions were presented and

appropriately referred.

CHEAP OCEAN POSTAGE. Numerous petitions were presented by Messrs. BADGER, COOPER, GILLETTE, EVANS, and MASON, in favor of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. MASON took occasion to say that he found these

etitions were coming from the interior of the country ndeed the gentleman who had enclosed them to him had said they had been forwarded to him with a view to obtain signatures. Mr. M. protested against being con-sidered in favor of the system from the fact of his having presented the petitions.

Mr. BADGER observed that one of the letters sent to

nim was of the same import as that alluded to by the Senator from Virginia.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Pensions, ubmitted a report, accompanied by a bill for the relief of Betsey Whipple.

Also, from the same committee, submitted an adverse report on the petition of Abigail Saunders.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Pensions, subnitted a report, accompanied by a bill for the relief of Peter Amey.

Also, from the same committee, submitted adverse re-

orts on the petitions of Wm. B. May and others, of John . Presher, and on that of Jane M. Rudolph, widow of captain in the revenue service. Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred House bill for the relief of the widow and heirs of Elijah Beebe, reported it without amendment, and asked its immediate consideration. No objection having been made, the bill was read a third time and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. DOUGLAS introduced a bill fixing the annual

meeting of Congress. This bill provides that from and after the present Congress the annual meeting thereof shall be on the first Monday in October instead of the first Monday in December, and that the Congress shall assemble in every year on the first Monday in October. Mr. D. thought it unnecessary to refer it to any committee, but simply to allow it to take its place on the ca-

endar; which was ordered.

Mr. SLIDELL introduced a bill for the relief of the ssignees and legal representatives of Jacques Moulon.

Mr. BRODHEAD desired to suggest such amendment the 30th rule of the Senate as will embrace the select as well as standing committees of the body. He could not see why select committees should not as well be embraced as the standing ones of the body, and such change in his opinion was so obviously proper as not to admit of doubt. If his proposition were adopted the 30th rule would then read :

should asid a proviso to it that no compensation should be allowed to members of either House during the recess.

Mr. HAVEN acquiesced in the suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio, and offered the following as a substitute for the proposition of Mr. Ohn:

"No amendment, proposing additional appropriations, shall be received to any general appropriation bill unless it be made to c rry out the provisions of some existing law, or some act are resolution previously passed by the Senate during that for the proposition of Mr. Ohn: of the Sepate, or in pursuance of an estimate from the each I some of the Departments; and no amendment shall be to coved whose of ject is to provide for a private claim. inless it be to carry out the provisions of existing law or treaty stipulation."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BADGER called up a resolution submitted by him some time since in relation to printing the agricultural portion of the Patent Office report; and the resolution was adopted, ordering 40,000 copies of the same, 5,000

for the use of the Patent Office.

Mr. FOOT called up the following resolution reported from the Committee on Pensions, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved. That the joint resolution of the 24th of February, 1854, for supplying new members of the present Congress with all such books of a public character and in the same proportion as are furnished to members of either House during the last Congress, embraces Mayo & Moulton's edition of the Pension and Bounty Land Laws, &c., in the proportion of eight copies to each of said new members, and that the Secre tary of the Senate shall so understand and execute the said

INDIGENT INSANE BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of th bill making a grant of public lands to the several States of the Union for the benefit of indigent insane persons, returned with the objections of the President.

Mr. CASS spoke at great length, sustaining the views of the President so far as the indigent insane bill was ncerned, but denying that the reasoning applied to the nomestead bill.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Excentive business, and after some time spent therein the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. DENT, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, eported a bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary A. M. Jones hich was read twice and committed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL. Mr. McDOUGALL said that he was authorized by the select committee which reported the Pacific railroad bill to offer an amendment thereto, limiting the Northern route to the same parallel (the 37th) which limited the other route. He asked the consent of the House to move to postpone the further consideration of the subject until

There being no objection to the motion of Mr. Mo-DOUGALL, the question was taken thereon, and it was agreed to, and the amendment was ordered to be printed. Mr. RUSSELL, in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to extend the benefits of the act entitled "An act bill to extend the benefits of the act entitled "An act of aliens in any separate and distinct form, we might, ingranting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September 28, 1850, and of the act inconsistency. During the interview to which I have remittled the act to reak a hounty lead, we would rejoice in an opportunity of charging us with inconsistency. During the interview to which I have remittled the act to reak a hounty lead, we would rejoice in an opportunity of charging us with inconsistency. have been engaged in the military service of the outcomes have been engaged in the military service of the outcomes have been engaged in the military service of the outcomes have been engaged in the military service of the outcomes. During the interview to which inconsistency. During the interview to which ferred we resolved to make the sacrifice in Oregon to sentitled "An act to make bounty land warrants assign-ferred we resolved to make the sacrifice in Oregon to sentitled "An act to make bounty land warrants assign-ferred we resolved to make the sacrifice in Oregon to sentitled "An act to make bounty land warrants assign-ferred we resolved to make the sacrifice in Oregon to sentitled "An act to make bounty land warrants assign-ferred we resolved to make the sacrifice in Oregon to sentitled "An act to make bounty land warrants assign-ferred we resolved to make the sacrifice in Oregon to sentitled "An act to make bounty land warrants assign-ferred we resolved to make the sacrifice in Oregon to sentitled "An act to make bounty land warrants assign-ferred we resolved to make the sacrifice in Oregon to sentitled "An act to make bounty land warrants assign-ferred we resolved to make the sacrifice in Oregon to sentitled "An act to make bounty land warrants assign-ferred we resolved to make the sacrifice in Oregon to sentitled "An act to make bounty land warrants assign-ferred we resolved to make the sacrifice in Oregon to sentitled "An act to make bounty land warrants assign-ferred we resolved to make the sacrifice in Oregon to sentitled "An act to make bounty land warrants assign-ferred we resolved to make the sacrification of the sacrificatio ording to the provisions of said acts; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. The House then resumed the consideration of the preamble and resolution, submitted by Mr. Giddings on Thurslay last, the question being on the motion of Mr. OLDS that landing places of immigrants on the Atlantic and so in-

the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. GIDDINGS modified his resolution so as to make simply refer to the editor of the Union. The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. OLDS that the resolution be laid on the table, and it was lecided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas 101, navs 32. CIVIL SUPERINTENDENCE.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, from the select commit-tee on the subject, reported a bill to restore the civil su-perintendence at the national armories; which was read wice and committed. WINDER'S BUILDING.

which was read twice and committed. OTHER REPORTS. Mr. ETHERIDGE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back Senate bills of the following titles,

recommendation that they pass, and they were with the A bill for the relief of Thomas S. Russell.

A bill for the relief of A. G. Bennett.

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill to provide for three months' extra pay to the third regiment of Missouri volunteers, and a bill for the relief of Charles H. Wilgus; which were read twice and committed. Mr. FLORENCE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back Senate bills of the following titles, with the

mmendation that they pass, and they were com-A bill for the relief of Purser T. P. McBlair. A bill for the relief of M. K. Warrington and C. St. Chubb, executors of Capt. Lewis Warrington, and

Mr. PRINGLE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made adverse reports on the petitions of Charles A. Grig-non and of Joshua Vandruff. Mr. ORR, from the same committee, reported back, with n amendment, Senate bill for the relief of the representatives of Joseph Watson, deceased, with the recommendation that it pass; and it was committed.

COMPENSATION OF DEPUTY POSTMASTERS. Mr. OLDS, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported back bill of the House regulating the pay of deputy postmasters, returned from the Senate with an amendment, with the recommendation that the House concur in the amendment, with an amendment.

Mr. OLDS explained the amendment of the Senate and that reported by the committee, when—

A debate ensued between Messrs. OLDS and HAVEN duty it is under this to audit or control the same. Books s to the merits of the bill. Mr. SKELTON opposed the bill, and said that first ferred also. came this bill to increase the pay of postmasters, and then came the bill to increase the rates of postage, thus

benefit of office-holders, which, it seemed to him, was the main object of this bill amendment of the Senate, as thus amended, was

then concurred in. PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, rising to a personal explan-tion, stated that a few days since a telegraphic despatch, addressed to himself, was received here, announcing the death of his colleague, (Mr. Snodgrass,) and requesting him to announce the event to the House. In consequence of his absence, however, his colleague (Mr. FAULKNER) performed this melancholy duty, and it was to prevent the moression going forth that he refused to make the auconcement that he now stated he was absent from the

city at the time. CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Onn, of South Carolina, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expense Government for the year ending June 30, 1855.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE addressed the committee in sup port of the Pacific railroad bill. He contended that it was constitutional, and urged the importance of the enterprise in a political, commercial, and social point of Claims, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill for the view. Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, followed. He contended that the public interests required the construction of a rail-road to the Pacific, and believed that a majority of the House was in favor of the enterprise. He stated his objections to the bill of the select committee.

Mr. BROOKS then obtained the floor, when the committee rose and the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1854.

IN SENATE. The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body of pies of the laws of the Territory of New Mexico, passed by the third Legislative Assembly in the city of Santa Fe, at the session commencing the 5th of December, 1853.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS. The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. DODGE, of Iowa: From Eli J. Tappan, asking the patronage of Government, either by subcription or

otherwise, to a compilation of the general laws of the United States now in force, which he proposes to make and publish. By Mr. BELL: Documents in support of the claim of erepta Cleveland. By Mr. HAMLIN: From the heirs at law of Benjamin

Grover, a revolutionary soldier, asking to be allowed a By Mr. JOHNSON: From citizens of Alabama and Texas, asking the establishment of certain post routes.

EXPLANATION. ' Mr. CLAYTON. I ask the indulgence of the Senate for the purpose of a brief personal explanation, and it is the first time, I believe, that I ever desired a similar favor.

I perceive in a morning paper, (the Union,) to which my attention has been directed since I entered the Capitol this morning, that the distinguished and much-honored this morning, that the distinguished and much should be statesman of South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) with myself, is charged with the crime of mutability in having voted for the compromise bill of July, 1848. That bill, will it excluded in California and New Mexico the whole

acctrine of what is now called squatter sovereignty, and gave no right to aliens to vote in those Territories, did confer that right on such as had declared their intention to become citizens in the then proposed Territory of Ore-gon. At the same time that compromise, which pro-posed to organize three vast Territorial Governments greater than were ever included in one bill before, offered peace to a distracted country on the principle of submitting the whole slavery question in the Territories to the judicial tribupals, and for the first time excluded the Wilmot proviso, and adopted for Oregon the boasted prin-ciple of non-intervention, which was afterwards copied nto the compromise measures of 1850.

For this great measure of pacification both John C. Calhoun and myself voted, although known to every one who had thought our opinions worthy of consideration to be utterly opposed to the clause in that part of the bill organizing the Government of Oregon which allowed the vote of aliens in any form or under any pretext. We entertained then the same opinions which we had both expressed in the debate on the Michigan bill in 1836, that a claim allowing aliens to vote was utterly and absolutely unconstitutional; an opinion which was shared with us by many of the most distinguished gentlemen in both Houses of Congress at that day. But to obtain the great blessings which we firmly believed the country would re-ceive from the final settlement of the slavery question on the principle of that bill—a measure which the diatinguished Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Hunzz,) in the
late debate on the Nebraska bill, characterized as the very
best compromise ever yet proposed—we both agreed, after
full consultation together, to waive our objections to the
single clause in the Oregon portion of the bill to secure

single clause in the Oregon portion of the bill to secure
the passage of that great measure of peace.
While this measure was before the committee which
reported that bill Mr. Calhoun called at my lodgings to
consider with me the course we should adopt on this very
question. We both stood fully committed to the country
on the constitutional principle that any act of Congress
allowing aliens to vote in any State or Territory of the to postpone the further consideration of the subject unconstitutional, because it was partial and not unconstitutional. sentatives if the Government of Oregon was organized without the fifth section of the bill, which was so obnoxwere not yet ready to be submitted to Congress. He understood they would show the practicability of a route commencing on the borders of the State of Missouri. He therefore hoped the subject would be postponed, at least until the reports should have been submitted to Congress and printed.

Therefore hoped the subject would be postponed, at least of our compromise in the other House by a small majority, by the passage of a separate Oregon bill, containing that very section allowing the vote of aliens, which bill originated in that same House of Representatives, and became a law on the 14th of August, 1848. But for that came a law on the 14th of August, 1848. But for that bill neither Mr. Calhoun nor myself ever voted. Had we voted for that, or for any provision allowing the suffrage the Wilmot proviso, and the whole principle of squatter We thought that in a difficult compromise sovereignty. he who won the two best in three had but little reason to complain. We thought, too, there was but little danger of alien suffrage in a Territory so remote from the usual

accessible as Oregon.

Sir, it has been said that when the framers of the greatest of all compromises (the Constitution of the United States) came out of the convention of 1787 there was not one man who was not dissatisfied with some one provision of that instrument. The Missouri compromise of 1820 was voted for by men who held the sixth section of it to be absolutely unconstitutional. The tariff compro-mise of 1833 contained the principle of the home valua-tion, which, in the debates of that day, was pronounced unconstitutional by nearly every Southern Se afterwards voted not only for the passage of that compromise, but for the home valuation amendment itself; and that too on a call of the yeas and nays. These were Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, from the Committee on Public concessions made by great and patriotic statesmen to secure the blessings of peace and the safety of this Union. Secretary of War to purchase of the proprietor the build-And if I, whose opinions against alien suffrage have never ing now in the occupancy of the Government situated varied; if I, who reported the provision excluding aliens on the corner of 17th and F streets, in Washington city; from voting in the first act to organize the vast Territory of Wisconsin, then comprehending the present States of Wisconsin, lowa, and half of Michigan, which Territory was organied by my efforts and those of the Judiciary Committee of which I was at the time the chairman; if I, who also reported and voted against the clause allowing alien suffrage in the State of Michigan, can be charged with inconsistency for sacrificing something of my fixed opinions to secure the peace of my country and the safety of this Union in 1848, let those who delight to censure make the most of it.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. PEARCE, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill respecting the Executive Departments, and to distribute the settlement of claims and accounts among

[This bill provides, in substance, that from and after ne 30, 1854, the Second Auditor is to settle claims of any description that may arise or be unsettled in the Department of the Interior, and none other; the Third Au-ditor is to audit all claims that may arise or be unsettled in the War Department, and none other; the Fourth Auditor to audit all claims arising in the State Department, and none other; the First Auditor to audit all other claims that may arise or be unsettled with the United States, with the exception of the Post Office De-

partment. All accounts connected with the customs are to be revised and controlled by the Collector of Customs; the accounts audited by the First and Fifth Auditors to be revised and controlled by the First Comptroller. Those accounts audited by the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors are to be revised and controlled by the Second Comp troller. All accounts remaining unsettled June 30, 1854, in any

of the offices, are to be transferred to those officers whose and clerks engaged in the several offices are to be trans-All claims against the United States, coming under the then came the bill to increase the rates of postage, thus supervision of any of the Departments, except the Post doubly increasing the compensation of postmasters. They should legislate for the public interests, and not for the Auditor, and examined and passed upon by the proper

comptroller.
All persons having public moneys in their hands who shall fail to account for the same quarterly or monthly, as required by the Department, upon failure within ten days after the prescribed time, the Secretary may impose a fine of \$500 for such failure, the same to

be charged against the party making it.]
Mr. GWlN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance by Licut. M. F. Maury, of the Navy, of a gold medal from his Majesty the King of Sweden.

Mr. G. presumed there would be no objection to the consideration of the resolution, as it was merely to authorize Lieut. Maury to receive the medal, which he could not do without the sanction of law. The medal was given by the King of Sweden. This was given as an acknowledgment of the kind disposition shown by Lieut. Maury to make the merchant navy of Sweden, in common

The resolution was then read. Mr. PEARCE would prefer that it lie over until tomorrow, though professing himself friendly to the object of the resolution; to which Mr. Gwin assented. Mr. COOPER, from the Committee on Revolutionary

ceased. Also, from the same committee, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of James Bell, deceased.

Mr. SUMNER, from the committee on Pensions, to which was referred House bill for the relief of James Walsh, reported back the same without amendment, and recommended its passage.

RESOLUTIONS. On motion by Mr. HAMLIN.

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be directed to inquire into the propriety of allowing a sum to the heirs of Benjamin Grover, deceased, of Maine, equal to what was justly due the widow of said Grover as a pension at the time Mr. DOUGLAS submitted the following :

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That the following shall be added to the joint rules of the two "Unless otherwise ordered by either House, the first regu-

"Unless otherwise ordered by either House, the arst regu-lar session of every new Congress shall be terminated by ad-journment on the first Monday of May succeeding the com-mencement of such session, and that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives shall accordingly adjourn their respective houses at the hour of 12 o'clock meridian of that day." BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DAWSON introduced a joint resolution authorising

he Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico to adjust and pay to Juan C. Armijo, Jose L. Perea, and James L. Collins the amount by them loaned to the Legislativ